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WINCHESTER WORD-BOOK

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WINCHESTER
WORD-BOOK

A Collection of Past and Present

NOTIONS

compiled by

R. G. K. WRENCH

Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus.

Winchester
P. AND G. WELLS: BOOKSELLERS
TO WINCHESTER COLLEGE
Second Edition
1901

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Preface

The history of an old man is of infinitely more interest than the promise of a young one. And so, probably, of words: the past of "ferk" is more interesting than the future of "boycott": and the old words which have dropped out of classical English, but survived in the dialects, appeal to us with a force quite beyond that of the consciously created slang which springs up from day to day in schools, the Universities, or sporting circles.

It is in this association with past ages that much of the language of Winchester College can fairly claim a position which slang cannot: we have not made it, we have inherited it, and its survival is not a little remarkable.

That dialects in remote corners should have kept up a vocabulary of their own is intelligible enough, but it is very strange that words which have been dead for centuries in the English language should have survived in the traditions of a school, where the age of the oldest

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inhabitant is at the most seven instead of seventy years, and where contact with the outer world is complete.

For this language of ours is still in full vigour, and that without the slightest consciousness of anything like affectation or pedantry attaching to its use. At Winchester we never send *a person, but we* ferk *him: we are never* idle, *but we* thoke *plentifully: a thing is not* pretty, *but* cud*: when* dead-brum *we get some* bulky pax *to* pledge *us* dibs*: we* mug *at* toy-time *on* remedies*: we* splice rocks*: we get* planted *and* killed, *and it* works *dreadfully: we* come abroad *after having been* continent *in a* sick-house, *etc. etc.*

And all this language is to the majority of those using it "perfectly tug English," as it may literally have been to their forefathers three centuries ago.

How such words as thoke, cud, brock *can have survived it is difficult to surmise: all that can be said is that they are the same words with the same meaning as the old ones. If they have not survived, they must have been accidentally born again.*

The words in this "Word-book" are those which seem to possess some historical interest, though it is difficult to follow a few of them, which may possibly have no history at all. They have all been in use at Winchester within this century; nearly all were current twenty-five years ago, and the majority of them are still in daily use. A few have died out through neglect, and others have suffered a violent death owing to changing circumstances: these have been marked obsolete. When scobs *are destroyed, the word, too, must naturally die, but it has had a life of some centuries, and therefore demands a place in the Word-book. Places and customs are only incidentally introduced.*

The Glossaries hitherto published have done these words scant justice; and in assuming that an imbecile

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Wykehamical ancestry composed them by spelling words backwards, or by choosing a word at random out of the Classics, have relegated them to the position of nonsense. If thoke *came from θῶκος,* ferk *from* furca, *and* scob *from* bocs, *they would be quite unworthy of any consideration; but the slightest investigation proves them to be full of interest to the philologist, and worthy of the tenderest respect from Wykehamists.*

The authorities referred to are :—

P.P.—"Promptorium Parvulorum sive clericorum," an English-Latin dictionary of about 1440.

HAL.—"Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words."

E.D.S.—The English Dialect Society's publications.

N.E.D.—New English Dictionary.

DE COLL. SCHOLA is the poem entitled "De Collegio seu potius Collegiata Schola Wiccamica Wintonensi," hitherto attributed to Christopher Johnson. Mr. Cotton, however, has lately proved conclusively that the poem was written more than one hundred years later, its date being about 1645.

MARG. NOTES STAT. are marginal notes scribbled in a copy of the Statutes which was kept in Chambers for the benefit of the boys till the end of the last century. The dates occurring are all between 1770 and 1790. The remarks are generally of a most ribald character, but a few of them have seemed worthy of being recorded.

Words marked * suggest no etymology.

The broad pronunciation of the long a in Latin is a time-honoured peculiarity of Wykehamists.

The abbreviation of the ending -ation into ā, as *examina* for *examination* is probably not half a century old.

There is a tendency to pluralise words, such as "Hills," "Meads"; and to omit the definite article before titles and familiar names, such as "Præfect of Hall," "School," "House."

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Such tampering with words as these instances illustrate, and *chince*, *crockets*, *roush*, are perhaps only schoolboy tricks and unworthy of a place among the old words; but they are very old tricks.

In a footnote in Sir Walter Scott's Journal occurs :—

"This alludes to a strange old woman, keeper of a public-house among the Wicklow mountains, who, among a world of oddities, cut short every word ending in 'tion' by the omission of the termination. 'Consola' for consolation, 'bothera' for botheration, etc. etc. Lord Plunket had taken care to parade Judy and all her peculiarities." J. G. L.

The following passage from "the Slang Dictionary" shows how curiously our language has sometimes been misrepresented to the outside world :—

"The language of Ziph, it may be noted, is another rude mode of disguising English, in use among the students of Winchester College. Some notices of this method of conveying secret information, with an extensive glossary of the words, phrases, customs, etc., peculiar to the College, may be found in Mr. Mansfield's *School Life at Winchester College*. It is certainly too puerile a specimen of work to find place here."

My best thanks are due to Dr. Murray, of Oxford, and to Rev. A. Du B. Hill, Mr. A. F. Leach, and many other old Wykehamists, for the valuable help they have given me in this compilation: and most specially to Mr. L. L. Shadwell, who has revised the entire work, and made the most important contributions to it.

R. G. K. W.

1891.

I have specially to thank Mr. A. F. Leach, to whose able researches are due all the valuable quotations in the Second Edition, and the very interesting discovery of the history of "Vulgus."

By the courtesy of the publishers of Moberly's "William of Wykeham," I have been able to use the arms taken from the window of Bradford Peverell Church.

R. G. K. W.

1901.

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A

ABROAD. Out of the sick room.

Ex.—He has been abroad since Monday.

A restricted sense of the old use of *abroad*, meaning *out of the house.*

Where as he lay
So sick alway
He myght not come *abrode.*
Sir T. More, A Merry Jest.

I bid him keepe him warme at home,
For if he come *abroade*, he shall cough me a mome.
Roister Doister, Nicholas Udall, 1552.

I am glad to see your Lordship *abroad*; I heard say your Lordship was sicke. I hope your Lordship goes *abroad* by aduise. *2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

I have been exceeding ill.....am but just got *abroad* again, or I should have waited on you.
Extract from a private letter, 1761, in the possession of Dr Shadwell, Fellow of Winchester.

The verbs are, *to go continent*, and *to come abroad.*

ABS. i. adj. Away.
ii. vb. act. To take away.
iii. vb. neut. To go away.

Ex.—He was abs last half.
He planted him and absed his wind.
I wish you would abs.

From "absens" or "absentes" on Rolls.

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B

BACK UP.* To call out.

Ex.—I backed up, but nobody heard me.

BACKINGS-UP. Odd pieces of fagot ends put on to a low fire in College.

Backing. Small coal or cinders thrown on the back of a fire.
Dial. of Manley and Corringham Linc. E.D.S.

Backin'-turf. A turf laid on a low cottage fire at bed-time: or one placed against the hud or back of the fireplace.
Jamieson, Scottish Dial. Supplt., 1825.

Backing sb. "Slack"; small coal. Both "slack" and "*backing*" are named from "slacking" or "*backing*" the more rapid burning of the larger coal. *Leicestershire E.D.S.*

BAKE. To sit or lie at ease.

Ex.—I was baking in my study.

Probably the old word *beak*.

Beek. The analogy in form and sense of *bake, beek*, to *bathe, beathe*, suggests possible connexion with *bake*. *N.E.D.*

To beik, beke, beek, v.a. to bask. S.
Jamieson's Scottish Dict., 1808.

Beak. To bask in the heat. North. *Hnl.*

Ane Inglis man, that lay *bekand*
Him be a fyr . . .
Barbour, 1316-95 *MS.*

At home we take our ease
And *beake* ourselves in rest.
Kendall, 1577.

Wherefore if that Pope of Rome when he lay *beaking* himself in the midst of his luxuries, had cause to cry out, Heu quantum patimur pro Christo . . .
Symmons' Vindication of Charles I. 1648.

She and her cat sit *becking* in her yard.
Gent. Shep., Ramsay, 1686-1758.

In neuter sense:—

That knight is nothing to set by
That leves al his chevalry
And ligges *bekeand* in his bed
When he haves a lady wed.
Ywaine. Ritson's E.M.R., 1802.

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BAKER. A small cushion to sit or kneel upon.

Probably for *banker*=a cushion for a bench.

In xxviij virgatis de Worstede emptis pro *bankariis* in Aula facienda, precii virgate iij^{d} ob, vij^{s} x^{d} ob. In factura *bankarii* pro Aula et pro panno lineo empto pro eodem ij^{s} ij^{d}.
Acc^{t} Roll, Win. Coll. 25th *March to* 4th *Sept.* 1394.

Three *bankers* and six quyssons worth 13s. 4d.
Inventory of goods of Rev. William Bray, Vicar of St Keverne, 1417. *From Register of Edmund Stafford, Bp. of Exeter*, 1395-1419.

On the bare ground ffor thare hadde he neyther *bankers* ne cuschyne. *Love Bonavent. c.* 1410.

The hangyng *bankers* and cussyons in my halle.
Arnold Chron., 1502, *N.E.D.*

Item, vj quissions and a *banker*. v^{s} vj^{d}.
Inventory of Nicholas Harpsfield, Rector of Wyke, Winchester (*Scholar*, 1486). *Will* 3 *March* 15$\frac{88}{89}$. *History of Wyke, F. J. Baigent*, p. 6.

BANGAY,* *or* BANGY. i. Brown.
ii. Brown sugar.

The strong objection to "Bangay Bags," or "Bangies," in former times probably arose from Tony Lumpkin coming to school in his corduroys.

BARGE. From the point where the river and canal part the river is called Old-Barge and the canal New-Barge.

BARTER. A half-volley at cricket.

Derived from Warden Barter (College 1803), whose drastic treatment of that kind of ball made him famous in the cricket field.

Hence Bartering.

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BATTLINGS. Money supplied weekly to boys. The Latin equivalent in the old College bills is *Batella.*

The word is common to the Universities in the form *battel.*

To *battle* used to be to pasture or nourish.

The *battling* pastures lade with kine.
Greene, 1590.

Battlings seem to have been originally intended to enable the boys to supplement the meagre fare on Fridays and Saturdays (as to which, see Pref. to Reg. of Winch. Scholars, p. xiv) and other fast days. In account furnished to Sir Timothy Hutton, son of an Archbishop of York, for his son at Winchester, are the following entries:—

To Xmas
....
Item for battlings on fasting days o ,, 7 ,, 6
....
To Our Lady Day
....
Item for battlings on fasting days with the Lent o ,, 9 ,, 8
....
To Midsomer
....
Item for battlings o ,, 6 ,, o
Hutton Correspondence, 1620.
Surtees Society, 1843, No. 17, p. 243.

Bishop Ken (*Manual of Prayers*) after recommending Fasting and Alms, says: "But take notice Phil. that all the Fasting I advise you to, is only on some Fasting day, on some one Friday or Saturday, when your Commons are less than on other days, to content yourself with your bare allowance, and withal to lay aside some small matter according to your stock, for the Poor."

This means presumably that Philotheus was to give alms out of his battlings. The passage shows that the scholars were not expected to content themselves with the fare (commons) provided by the College, and had the wherewithal to purchase what was necessary in addition.

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Compare the following quoted in N.E.D., sub. voce Battel sb., Battel v., Batteler.

Battel sb. H. Tooke. (Purley, 390.) Battel, a term used at Eton for the small portion of food which, in addition to the College allowance, the Collegers receive from their Dames.

Battel v. 1678 Phillips (App.), Battle, in the University of Oxford is taken for to run on to Exceedings above the ordinary stint of the appointed Commons.

Batteler. 1744 Salmon Pres. State of Univ. i. 423. Undergraduates consisting of Noblemen, Gentlemen-Commoners, Commoners, Scholars of the Foundation, Exhibitioners, Battlers, and Servitors. . . . The Commoners, I presume, are so called from their commoning together, and having a certain Portion of Meat and Drink provided for them, denominated Commons. . . . The Battlers are entitled to no Commons, but purchase their Meat and Drink of the Cook and Butler.

BAULK. A false report.

"To sport a baulk," is to start a false report.

To balk ordinarily means "to hinder," "to bar one's way." M.E. *Balke.* Ger. *Balken*, a beam.

Balk. In base-ball a motion made by the pitcher as if to pitch the ball, but without actually doing so.

To quibble. They do not divide and *baulk* with God.

1653, *Manton, Wks.* iv. 227. *Cent. Dict.*

BEVERS.

Refreshments consisting of bread and beer served in the afternoon in College Hall, answering to the modern five o'clock tea.

BEVERS, *or* BEVER-TIME.

The interval from 4.30 to 5 in afternoon school, observed long after the distribution

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of bread and beer had ceased on whole-school days.

Bever. An afternoon's nuncheon. *Colgrave.*

Bever. Refreshment between meals. *Hal.*

Beuer. Drinkinge tyme. Biberrium. *P.P.*

Thirty meals a day and ten *bevers.*
Marlowe's Faust.

Of old we had breakfastes in the forenoone, *beuarages* or nuntions after dinner, and thereto reare suppers, generallie when it was time to go to rest, a toie brought into England by hardie Canutus; but nowe these are very well past, and each one, except some young hungrie stomach, that cannot fast till dinner time, contenteth himself with dinner and supper. *Harrison's England*, 1577.

It seemeth that wee daily shorten the use of this: and that in our houses (as I have seene in mine infancie) breakfasts, nunchions, and *beavers*, should be more frequent and often used, than now adayes they are. *Montaigne*, ii. 18. *Florio*, 1599.

A. Give me your *bever.*

V. My *bever*! wo is me poor boy! what should I eat?

A. Your *bever* is but a small matter.

. . . . . .

V. She came not again till a little before *bever-time.* *Marturinus Corderius*, 1725.

Bever (pronounced bayver). The lunch of a labouring man is so called. It is the name of the meal he partakes of at about 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. during harvest and hay-time, when he breakfasts at 6, and dines at 1. In the North of Bedfordshire these two bavers are called "11 o'clock" and "four o'clock." *Goulburn's Life of Burgon.*
App. B. on a Bedfordshire Glossary.

When I was at Eton—now more than thirty years ago—the boys on the foundation were supplied in the dining-hall with an intermediate meal (if meal it could be called), which went under the name of *beaver.* According to my recollection, it consisted of beer only, and the hour was 4 p.m.
N. and Q., 7th Ser. ii. 454.

(Maxwell-Lyte, 3rd edition, says it was only abolished in 1890.)

At Houghton Regis. Before Mr. Justice Denman and a Special Jury. Cook and

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the L. & N. W. Ry. Co. *v.* Franklin and Others.

Solomon Holland, 65. Cross-examined:

He leased a farm from Cook in Eaton Parish for 25 years, and when he passed by Brewer's Hill Farm, called there for "beaver."

Mr. Justice Denman: For what?

Witness. For *beaver*: bread, beer, and cheese. (Laughter.) He often went that way. (Great laughter.) All the Parish did not get *beaver* when they went that way. They used the road however.

The Times, Nov. 26, 1891.

The word also occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher, Ford, and others; and is still in use in various dialects.

BIBLE-CLERK. The College Præfect in course for a week, to read lessons in Chapel, and formerly, with Ostiarius, to keep order in School.

The name is derived from his reading the Bible in Hall during dinner. On his Scob in School was inscribed τῷ ἀεὶ ἀναγνώστῃ (later τῷ ἀεὶ θυρωρῷ).

Recitationes quæ prandiis institutæ sunt a Græcis appellantur ἀναγνώσεις et lector ἀναγνώστης.

Chris. Johnson, Brit. Mus. MS. 4379, *f.* 140.

Secunda feria hoc modo tabula disponitur. In primis scribitur puer hebdomadarius ad primam lectionem legendam. Ad primum respondium cantandum scribitur puer hebdomadarius ex parte chori. In festis Paschalis temporis, quando chorus regatur (*i.e.* singing with organ, etc.) non scribantur pueri.

Ordinal, Wells Cathedral, circ. 1220.

So Bible-clerk does not read on Founder's Ob. etc.

Mr. Holcott of Burcot, gent, who of his benevolence hathe geuen to this howse an anuitie of xl^{li} by the year, and also the some of x^{li} in monie, of the which x^{li} he hath alreadie p^{d} v^{li} in consideracion of the premises he hathe made request that the children that be reders in the hall may have from henceforthe, viz. That the *Bible-clerk*, which is ment the child that shall be the reder of the chapters, to have on every Sondaie, Wedynsdaie, & Frydaie, at his supp, in leu of his ordynary alowaunce one penie whit loffe. *Extract from Court Minutes and Records of Christ's Hospital*, 4*th Sept.* 1574.

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In Testamento Veteri caput alter in Aulâ
Clarâ voce legit, qui *Bibliolericus* inde
Dicitur; hebdomadam propriis habet ille Camœnis.
De Coll. Schola.

BIBLING, *earlier form* BIBLER. A flogging of six strokes. (obs.)

Possibly from *Bible-clerk*, to whom the culprit's name was ordered.

But almost any word can come to mean a flogging.

Halliwell gives Booking, a flogging. South.

BLACK-JACK *or* JACK. The black leathern beer-jugs used in College.

cf. Boot-jack, Smoke-jack, etc.

There's a Dead-sea of drink in the cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and *black-jacks*, like churches drowned in the marshes.
Beau. and Fl. Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Nor of *blacke jacks* at gentle buttery bars,
Whose liquor oftentimes breeds household wars.
Taylor, 1630.

Yet still with pleasure shall we think on
The junior's happy life at Winton:
Pies, hot cakes, lozenges, and snacks,
Taws, Catshead dispars, gomers, *jacks*.
The Happy Junior of Sixth Chamber.
T. Warton, b. 1728, Prof. of Poetry and Camden Prof. of History, Oxford, Poet Laureate 1785, d. 1790.

BLOW.* To blush.

Possibly a poetical metaphor from the blowing of the rose.

Th' enamoured spring by kissing *blows* (*i.e.* makes blow)
Soft blushes on her cheek. *Habington*, 1645.

His browys began *to blowe*,—to perspire?
Torrent of Portugal. Hal.

BOB. A jug used in College.

T. A. Trollope says ("*What I remember*") that these were filled by juniors at midday hall, and brought down for afternoon consumption.

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BOILER. Any vessel in which water is boiled.

BOOKS. i. The name of the Classes into which the School is divided. The VIth, Vth, and IInd only remain.

I am Prepositor of my *boke*; Duco classem.
Vulgaria of Wm. Herman, 1519.
(*Headmaster*, 1494-1502.)

In *De Coll. Schola* translated by "Classis."

In Classes Pueros secuit veneranda vetustas;
Sexta locum primum, sed Classis quinta secundum
Occupat, et Quartæ concessa est tertia sedes:
Ultima quæ sequitur vocitata est Quarta-Secunda.

Phelim O'Connor, above at the school, tells me he have a great element for book learnin', and 'tis in the fourth *book* he is already.
Blind Larry, Irish Idylls, by Lewis Macnamara, 1897, p. 17.

BOOKS. ii. The School Prizes.

Hence "To get books" is to get the first place in anything: such as the best cricket score of the side.

BOOKS UP TO. In class.

The old expression was "to be up at books," and "to go up to books." As Book was the equivalent of Class, these uses seem quite intelligible.

But Mackenzie Walcott states that "At Winchester College the forms are still called books." This occurs in a note to the following extract from the Statutes of Chichester Cathedral:—

Four wax candles are always distributed at the end of Lauds at the four uppermost *books*, to the Senior set of the *books*, to find the lights to the same *books* for that time.

The Author of *Wykehamica*, Rev. H. C. Adams, confirms this view of the forms, that is, the rows in school being called *books*: but this fact is quite unknown to most living Wykehamists.

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The following mysterious use of "Libri," however, suggests a possible origin.

Chris. Johnson in his distiches on the Wardens and Headmasters published in R. Willes' *Poemata*, 1673, says:

Seu Chandlerus erat, seu Custos ordine primus,
Durus ab inductis dicitur esse *Libris*.

To which a contemporaneous note is appended.

Lectionum a cœna repetitiones instituisse creditur, quas Wiccamici materna lingua *Libros* dicunt.

Tria vobis promitto . . . tertium ut a nocturna illa declamatione (quod *libros* dicitis) vacatio concedatur et fiat.

Themes at Winchester School, c. 1563.
Brit. Mus. MS. 4377, f. 5. Chris. Johnson.

We may, therefore, very possibly be perpetuating this word in our use of "Up to books."

BOOKS-CHAMBERS. Hours for preparation of lessons in College: in the evening called Toy-time.

BREAD-PICKERS. Juniors appointed by the four senior Præfects in Commoners to put candles in outhouses. (obs.)

Obviously some very different duties must have given rise to the title.

Their privileges corresponded to those of "Candle-keepers" in College.

BROCK. To bully or tease.

But before 1850 it never had any other meaning than to *taunt* or *chaff*. It has been assumed that to "brock" was simply to "badger," in reliance on the fact that badger-baiting was a time-honoured custom in the school, and that Brockenhurst and Brockhurst were local names, suggesting the local use of the word Brock.

But its original meaning points to its possible connection with the very old and rare word occurring in the following passage:

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What helpth hyt the crokke
That hys to falthe y-do,
Aye the crokkere to *brok*
Wy madest thou me so?
William of Shoreham, *c.* 1315.
Paraphrase of Rom., ix. 20.

The same word occurs in Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*, though some readings give "crowynge," and the sense is certainly different:

He syngeth *brokkynge* as a nyghtyngale.

In the *N.E.D.* it is said to be the same word as the German brocken, to crumble, and to be used in Swiss as "to use coarse words, to speak querulously." Very little seems to be known about it, we have at any rate the same word with, till lately, the same meaning.

There is moreover no indication of brock having ever been used for badger in the School. In the margin of the Copy of the Statutes occurs:

Let it be noted that in the reign of N. Hirde (?) 1775, a remarkable Badger was lodged in the Possession of the then Præfects. By the Grace of God. Amen.

BROCKSTER. A bully.

From the above.

BRUM.* i. Impecunious.
ii. Stingy.

Ex.—Pledge you some dibs, I'm dead brum.
Come, don't be brum.

In Kent brumpt is bankrupt. *E.D.S.*

BUCK. adj. Handsome. (obs.)

A buck. A gay or fashionable person. *Hal.*

BUCK-UP. To cheer up.

Much used as an exclamation: *e.g.*

Buck up! it's a half remedy.

Buckt up, smartly dress'd. *Line*, *E.D.S.*

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Buck up. v. To dress smartly.
Holderness, E.D.S.

Busk. To dress smartly.
Come, busk up, an' let 's be off.
Lancashire, E.D.S.

(Busk is merely the middle form of buck.)
Buck up, to subscribe: help: advance.
Buck up till her, lad!
Cumberland, E.D.S.

Bucksome, blithe, jolly, etc.
S. and E. country words, Ray 1619, *E.D.S.*

From to "buck-up" are derived the modern notions to buck-down = to grieve: and buxom = cheerful, the latter of quite recent invention.

[To "buck-up" has quite lately been introduced into the world's slang, with a totally different meaning.]

BULKY. i. Rich.
ii. Generous.

BULL. A crown piece.
Half a bull, half a crown.
Originally "bulls-eyes."
Thieves' slang. *Slang Dict.*
Your *half-bulls*, wot you may call half-crowns.
Bleak House, ch. 46.

C

CALVES (of the legs). Pronounced *caves*: so from half, *haves*. q.v.

CANDLE-KEEPERS. The seven College Inferiors who have been longest in College. They are invested with certain privileges. The office which gave rise to the title has been long extinct.

CARGO. A hamper of eatables sent to a boy from his friends.

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CAUSE-MONEY. Money paid for the maintenance of the path leading from College towards Hills. (obs.)

Causey. A bank raised in marshy ground for foot passage. *Oxf. Var. Dial.*

Kauce. Causey from the old French caussie, etc. (P.L.) *Glossaries to Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft, E.D.S.*

Causey. A causeway: generally applied to a raised and paved sidewalk, or one across a fold yard, but often any footpath. *Holderness, E.D.S.*

Causey. A side walk. *Lancashire, E.D.S.*

Cawsey, Cassey. The paved or hard beaten place in front or round about a farm.
Antrim and Down, E.D.S.

In 16—. Six hundred yards of *cause* was paved this year leading to the church and Bear bridge, which amounted to the charge of £11, 13s. 10½d.
From Richard Shebbeare's Journal, Mayor of Okehampton, 1669-77-83-84. History of Okehampton by W. H. K. Wright, F. R. Hist. Soc. Tiverton, 1889.

Causey, meaning a Street, is used in various Scotch towns.

CHAMBERS. The College bedrooms.

As College-men sleep in Chambers, and Commoners in Galleries, the word "bedroom" has not yet come into use.

Chamber. A sleeping apartment on the ground floor. *S. Chesh. E.D.S.*

Chamber. The invariable word for Bedroom, which is seldom or never used.
Wapentake of Graffoe (Line) E.D.S.

It further applies to other rooms in College: *e.g.*, Election Chamber.

Chamber was the usual term for the lodgings of the secular clergy.

Of the common lands and revenewes of that churche shall be ordeyned, kepte and maynteaned perpetually a free grammar scole; the Mr. to have yearelie twenty markes and his house rent free, and the usher yearelie vi li, xiis, iiijd. and his *chamber* free.
Edward VI. Injunctions to Cathedrals, A.D. 1547.

Sex Cameræ pueris signantur et una Choristis.
De Coll. Schola.

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CHILD.

1. Formerly the distinctive name for a scholar on the foundation.

"Item: that all graces to be said or sung at meals within the said College, and other prayers which the said scholars or *children* are bound to use, shall be henceforth sung or said evermore in English."

Injunctions of Edw. VI. Commiss. 1547, *as given in "W. of Wykeham and his Colleges." p.* 152.

Post Festum Michaelis dicta Magistri Johnson in quarta classe tradita, teste Badgero puero.

Themes at Winchester School. MS. 4379, 1563.

Cf. De Coll. Schola, "puer" used as the Latin equivalent of "Child." *c.* 1645.

"Nomine seu Pueri vociteris sive Choristæ."

"Sex Cameræ Pueris signantur et una Choristis."

"If you are a Commoner, you may say your Prayers in your own Chamber; but if you are a *Child*, or a Chorister, then to avoid the interruptions of the Common Chambers, go into the Chappel, between first and second Peal in the Morning to say your Morning Prayers, and say your Evening Prayers when you go *Circum*.'

Ken's Manual of Prayers for the use of the Scholars of Winchester College, 1674.

In Long Roll 1653, "Nomina Puerorum" precedes "Nomina Commensalium," and "puer" is added to the names of boys in College to distinguish them from boys of the same name who are choristers or Commoners.

Sir George Schomberg, Knt., Member for ——, in the County of ——, gave to this College his many Witty Sayings and writings for the improvement of the younger *children*. *Marg. Notes Stat.*

The word "Scholar," as used by Ken, and "Scholarium" in Long-Roll, 1653, included the three classes—"children," commoners, and choristers; and it is observable that, though it has been of late adopted officially, to designate the "children" exclusively, this usage has not extended to the school. "Child" has fallen into desuetude, but its place has not been supplied by any other term.

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2. Each of the six Electors might choose a scholar on the foundation to attend upon him (a nominal duty in recent times) at Election time. These were known as Warden's Child, Warden of New College's Child, etc. Of late the Head Master always chose for his child the head scholar in Cloisters, and the Warden the second. Each child received a guinea from the Elector who appointed him. The children got off all fagging on Domum Day; at Election Dinner they sat at the same table with Writers and Election grace singers, where the fare was better than that served to the scholars generally; and they had wine and dessert afterwards in Child's room in the Warden's house. Warden's child had during the following year the duty of applying to the Head Master for every remedy and half remedy that came in the ordinary course. In applying he used the set phrase "The Præpostors' duty, and they would be obliged for a remedy" (or "half remedy"). Whenever the application was something more than a mere form, it was made by the Præfect of Hall, *e.g.* where a leave out day disturbed the ordinary arrangements of a week.

Cf. "*Children* of the Chapels Royal," etc.

CHINCE. Chance.

CHINNER. A grin. (obs.)

CHISEL. To cheat.

Chizzel, to cheat. History obscure. In use at Winchester College, 1821. *N.E.D.*

It is no longer peculiar to Winchester.

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CHOUSE. A shame.

Ex.—What a chouse! I'm sconced leave-out.

The Portugalls have choused us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys.
Pepys' Diary, i. 420, 1659-69.

To chouse, meaning to cheat, is recognised slang.

From Chiaus, a Turkish official.

But our barber is *chiaused* a very pigeon.
Gayton (1608-66).

He stoal your cloak and pick'd your pocket,
Chews'd and caldes'd ye like a block-head.
Hudibras, 1662.

CLASSICUS. The junior of each part, whose duty it is to get the lesson set, etc.

Protinus ostendunt pueri sua pensa magistro;
Si tamen omittant, dat nomina *Classicus* horum.
De Coll. Schola, *c.* 1650.

CLASSICUS PAPER, *or* CUSE. The book in which boys are marked for all work done.

CLOW. subs. and vb. Box on the ear.

Clew, a clout, a blow. (*Vale of Gloucester.*)
Clew, to beat about the head. (*Cumb.*)

I'll gie thee a clew o' the yead.—*Glossary of Dialect and Archaic Words used in the County of Gloucester. E.D.S.*

Cf. Shew=show: *sew*=sow: *strew*=strow: *shrew*=shrow: etc.

CON. To rap with the edge of anything hard.

To conne one, contractis pugnis vel digitis percutere. *Coles*, 1679. E.D.S.

Con, to fillip. North. *Hal.*

And mark with what vehemency and earnestness he rates him, as if he meant to give him half a dozen *cons* with his sceptre.
Shelton, 1620. (*Bk. of English Prose, Henley.*)

The French *cogne* exactly represents this word.

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CONDUIT. i. A water-tap (in College).
ii. A lavatory (in Commoners).

Conduit. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Johnson's Dict.*

The Cheapside *Conduits* were the most used. . . . The Great *Conduit* in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary. *Chambers's Book of Days*, 1863.

CONTINENT. Confined to the sick-room.

The opposite to "abroad." Shakespeare uses it in the sense of "staying indoors" in the following passage:

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. . . . If you do stir abroad, go armed. *King Lear*, i. 2.

CONTINENT-ROOM. A sick-room.

COURSE. Duty in rotation.

In course = on duty.

Deriv: "Course-keeper." A boy in Commoners who drew up a table of fagging duties. (obs.)

xx^do die mensis Augusti Dominus Johannes Warsopp, Vicarius choralis, quia negligenter sæpius invigilat curæ chori, per Capitulum primo fuit monitus quod vigilancius cum diligencia in posterum observet *cursum* chori et sectam ejusdem.
Vis. and Mem., Southwell, A.D. 1470.

CROCKETS. Cricket.

Wykehamical pronunciation and plural.
To get "crockets" is to score 0.

CROPPLE. To "pluck" or "plough" up to books.

Wykehamical pronunciation of cripple.

Ex.—I was croppled this morning, and ferked down junior.

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CUD. Pretty.

This word is always credited with being the A.S. cuð, couth; and its meaning is distinctly the opposite of "uncouth" in its later uses. It has long been obsolete except in the dialects. Even Spenser considered it worthy of explanation.

"Couth cometh of the verb *conne*, to know, or to have skill. As well interpreteth the same, the worthy Sir Tho. Smith in his booke of government.

Until half a century ago, however, it was used in the School more commonly as "attractive," "cosy," "nice"; and as a verb meaning "to fondle," "to hug," and also "to beautify." This looks like "to cuddle," which is derived from cuð.

Couth, cooth, cuth, couthie, coudy are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* meaning *pleasant, kind, cosy*, etc.

He casts a wink, she 's kirr and *couth*.
Nicholson, Poet. Wks. (1814) 85, *ed.* 1897.

She's a *cooth* bit lassie. *Northumberland.*

She was *couthie*, but no sair in order.
Barrie, Little Minister (1891).

But the young plants of grace they looked *couthie* and slee. *Bennie Dundee.*

CUT INTO. To punish with one stroke of the ground ash across the shoulders.

D

DEAD. Utterly.

In extensive use as an intensifying adverb: *dead-brunt, dead-croppled*, etc.

Dead, exceeding, very. North. *Hal.*

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DIBS. Money.

In time-honoured use at Winchester, though common to many dialects.

Dibbs, money: being the huckle bones of a sheep, in use from the earliest times for gambling purposes. *Slang Dict.*

One of their drummers, and one Sergeant Matcham,
Had "brushed with the *dibs*," and they never could catch 'em.
Dead Drummer, Ingoldsby L.

DISPER. A portion of food.

Dispar, a commons or share. North. *Hal.*

Dispers are thus divided :—

Fat flab.	Middle cut.
Fleshy.	Rack.
Cat's head.	Cut.
Long disper.	

DOCK, *or* DOCK OUT. To rub out, to erase with a stroke of the pen. Also, to tear leaves out of a book.

Dockyn, decaudare. Dockyd, lessyd or obryggyd, abbreviatus. *P.P.*

This is the same as the modern use: to *dock* a horse's tail, to *dock* an entail, etc.

He should be placed at the head of an audit office, with instructions to believe nobody, and *dock* every sixpence that looks doubtful. *Spectator*, 440, 1864.

May not the constant references in the early poets to the dock as a cure for the sting of the nettle have left us *dock out*?

Nettle in, dock out, dock rub nettle out.
Taylor, 1622.

Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
But here, there, everywhere; in dock, out nettle.
Id.

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DOLE. A trick. (obs.)

In some of the old word-books = a stratagem to get one out of bed.

Tole, to draw. Hence to entice.

It occurs in the last sense in very early writers. See *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 103. *Hal.*

Dole, to entice (also tole). *Berks. E.D.S.*

It otherwise means grief.

What dreadful *dole* is here.
Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

DOMUM. The summons to come back from Hills, called by College juniors. (obs.)

DOWN. Engaged in fagging in the cricket field, etc. (Peculiar to College.)

DUCK. The face.

DUCT. A copper pipe, used for conveying water from a conduit into a biddy, etc. Each chamber had one.

Ductus. A conduit pipe for conveying water.
Bailey's Etym. Dict., 1749, *edit.*

Ductus aquæ quamvis sit plumbo, et poste novatus.
De Coll. Schola.

DUMP. To put out a candle.

Also active, "to *dump* a tolly."

Dumps = twilight. *Dumpsy*, towards night; not used for early dawn. *West Somerset.*

Dan. *dump*, dull, low.

German, *dumpf*, gloomy.

Allied to *damp*.

M. E. *dampen*, to suffocate.

Cf. To damp one's spirits.

Also, to be in the dumps.

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E

END. A table or division of a table in College Hall, practically meaning "mess."

ENGLISH. A translation.

Elsewhere called "crib."

F

FARDEL. A division of VIth Book for New College Election. (obs.)

The last distribution was into three Fardels.

M.E. Ferth-del. Ger. Viertel. Later Eng. (in the Bible) Fourth deal. Ferth-del would in S. of Eng. become ferdel, fardel, by regular phonetic laws.

> The *feorrthe dale* was bitahht (delivered to) Pilate.
> *Orrmin*, 1200.
>
> Non might sen other the *ferthe del* of a furlong.
> *William of Palerne*, 1283.

It has therefore no connection with fardel = O.F. Fardel (fardeau), a burden or package, which is quite common in Shakespeare.

FERK, *or* **FIRK.** To expel, to send, to drive away.

Also to ferk up and ferk down.

> *Ex.*—Thirty-five men were ferked after the first rebellion.
> I was ferked up to House to raise a book.
> Junket over you! I 'm ferked up.

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A word perfectly common in English of all ages. O.E. fercian. In M.E. to lead or send away.

Thei bisiliche fondede (tried) fast to *ferke* him forthward. *William of Palerne.*

I you helpe shall the flese for to fecche, and *ferke* it away. *Troy Book*, c. 1400.

fferke to the far-land and fetch me that wapene. *Morte Arthure*, 1469.

At this the judge said, "Take him away: prevaricator! I'll *ferk* him!" *Sewell, Hist. Quakers*, 1795.

As neuter verb, to proceed.

The Kyng *ferkes* further on a faire stede. *Morte Arthure M.S., Lincoln.*

Firk seems to be very vague in meaning.

Pistol. I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him: discuss the same in French unto him.
Boy. I do not know the French for fer and ferret and *firk*. *King Henry V.*, iv. 4.

As tumblers do . . by *firking* up their breeches. *Brome's Antipodes*, 1640.

Thei werned hym soone
That by force of hur fight thei *firked* hym theunes. *Alisaunder of Macedoine, l.* 67.

The tyme wyll tam(e) the displynge rod
Thoughe idolls dum(b) make many od(d)
Wyll *fyrk* out som(e) that feare not God.
"*Lenten Stuffe.*" *From XVIth Cent. M.S. Ashmole.*

He straight *firks* mad.
Firk like a flounder. *Ben Johnson's Alchemist.*

It is interesting to note that *to fork* is still in common use among the old inhabitants of the City of Winchester.

FIELD. To support, to take care of in swimming.

Ex.—If you get hard up, I'll field you.

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FLYER. A half-volley kick at football.

A "made-flyer" is when the bound of the ball is gained from a previous kick against canvas or any other obstacle, or is dropped as in a "drop-kick." This is now confused with a "kick-up."

FORICUS. Probably a corruption of *Foricas*, plural of *Forica* = W.C.

Pars abit ad *foricas* et pars ascendit in Aulam.
De Coll. Schola.

Cf. Vulgars = Vulgus.

FRAGMENT. A dinner for six (served in College Hall, after the ordinary dinner), ordered by a Fellow in favour of a particular boy, who was at liberty to invite five others to join him. (Obs.)

A fragment was supposed to consist of three dishes. This, it will be observed, is the limit imposed by William of Wykeham on the dinner served to the Warden and Senior fellows—"ita tamen quod iii^{um} ferculorum numerum non excedant."

FRATER. A Wykehamist's relations are his *Pater*, *Mater*, *Frater*, and *Soror* (*Nunky* and *Nevy* are now obsolete). Together they form his *Pitch-up*.

FROUT. Angry.

Probably the past part. of *fright*, still so used in Hampshire. Possibly it should be spelt *frought*.

frout. Hampshire N. and Q. (1854), 1st S. x. 120.
E. D. Dict.

FUNCTURE. An iron bracket-candlestick. Used for a night-light in College Chambers.

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The word looks like *fulctura*, an earlier form of *fultura* meaning a "prop" or "stay," with phonetic change of *l* into *n*.

Or it may be Old French *fonture*, "casting," "cast-iron article."

A Sconce in 3rd Chamber instead of a *Functure*.
Feb. 15. 76. *Marg. Notes Stat.*

G

GALLERY. A Commoner bedroom.

From tradition of "Galleries" in Old Commoners.

GENUINE. Subs. and vb. Praise.

Ex.—He was awfully quilled and genuined my task.

Possibly from calling a thing "genuine." *Cf.* to *blackguard*, to *lord*, etc.

But fifty years ago it was a subs. only.

GLOPE.* To spit. (obs.)

Cf. gloup, to gulp, swallow. *E. D. Dict.*

GOMER. The large pewter dish used in College.

In an Inventory of Kitchen and Hall utensils of 1778 occurs the item *24 Gomers*, amongst dishes and brass pots.

The word is found as an old equivalent of *homer* or *omer*:

Duo *gomor* per singulos homines.
Vulgate, Ex. xvi, 22.

Not satisfied with his *gomer* of manna, nor satisfied with those quails which God sends.
Donne, 1610-31.

He that gave a *gomer* to each, could have given an ephah. *Bp. Hall*, Bk. v.

Hebrew, עֹמֶר *'ōmer*.

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A *gomer* hat (*cf.* chimney-pot hat) seems to have been the title given to the beaver hat on its first introduction, probably from its gomer-like brim.

(The derivation of Gomers from "Go-homers" is a perfectly modern fiction.)

GOSH.* To spit.

GOWN. Coarse brown paper. (obs.)

H

HALVES (pro. Haves). Half-Wellington boots, which were strictly non-licet. (obs.)

Haef baked, Hafe char, etc.

Hafers, the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure trove. *S. Cheshire E.D.S.*

Hāef, Hāeves, for half, halves.
Wapentake of Graffoe (Linc.) E.D.S.

HAND UP. To give information against, to betray.

HARD UP. Out of countenance. Exhausted in swimming.

Ex.—He got hard up and blew.

HARLEQUIN. The wooden nucleus of a red india-rubber ball.

HATCH. A flood-gate on the river.

Hatches. Flood-gates in a river to stop the current of the water.
Dialect Words from Bailey's Dict. E.D.S.

Hatch. A garden gate. *S. Cheshire E.D.S.*

Clap hatch. A garden gate so hung that it will close or *clap* to of itself.

Heck. "Grates sett in rivers or waters before flud gates which are called *hecks*."
Note on word "Hext" used by Rob. of Gloucester. E.D.S.

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HATCH-THOKE. A Founder's Commemoration day.

Said to be so called from the old custom of staying in bed till breakfast, which was provided at Hatch.

There used to be five Hatch-Thokes: one Com. every quarter, and the Ob.

HELL. A dark corner near Third Pot, famed for its growth of violets.

Hell. A dark place in the woods. *Hampshire.*

Hell. Originally a hidden place. *Skeat.*

Hele, hill, hull, heal, all mean to cover up in various parts of England. *E.D.S.*

HILLS. St. Catherine's Hill.

Nam et a *montibus* abesse aliquot cum luditur et a schola cum studetur . . . neque novum est.
Christopher Johnson, c. 1563,
Brit. Mus. M.S. 4379, f. 138, b.

. . . urbem, *montesque* revisant
Cum sociis pueri . . .
De Coll. Schola.

HOLLIS. A small pebble.

Said to be derived from a boy of that name.

HOT. A mêlée at football.

Hence any crowd: also used as a verb.

There is also a modern use, *hot up, hot down.*

Ex.—I was hotted up.
Hot down, there.

HOUSLE. To hustle.

For dust we say *doust*: *rowsty* for rusty: *fousty* for fusty: *youse* for use: and the like.
"*Proverbs and Phrases of Speach*" *of Hundred of Berkeley: from John Smyth's Berkeley MSS.*, 1639. *E.D.S.*

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HUFF. The strong beer brewed in College.

Still in use as a provincial word, though "Huff-cap" seems to have been its commoner form.

These men hale at *Huff-cap* till they be red as cockes, and little wiser than their combs.
Harrison's England, 1577.

. . . commonly called *huscap*, it will make a man look as though he had seene the devill.
Fulwel's Art of Flattery, 1579.

I

INFERIORS. All members of the School who are not Præfects.

In Præfectos.
Erudimini qui judicatis terram.
Ad Inferiores
Apprehendite disciplinam.
Themes at Winchester School, c. 1563.
Brit. Mus. M.S. 4379. f. 87.

INFRA-DIG. adj. Scornful, proud.

Ex.—He sported infra-dig duck.
I am infra-dig to it.

Transferred Latin expression.

J

JACK. *v.* Black-jack.

JIG. A clever man.

Fifty years ago it meant a swindler.

The word has the meanings, i. a low joke, ii. a swindle, iii. an object of sport.

Devising with his mates to find a *jigg*,
That he thereby might make himself a king.
Stapylton's Herodian, 1652.

There domineering with his drunkest crew
Makes *jigs* of us. 2 *Edward IV.*, i. 1.

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JOCKEY. i. To supplant.
ii. To appropriate.
iii. To engage.

Ex.—He jockeyed me up to books.
Who has jockeyed my baker?
This court is jockeyed.

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has *jockied* you.
J. Baillie, Cent. Dict.

Probably an extended use of word borrowed from turf slang.

JOCKEY NOT. The Commoner cry claiming exemption, answering to "feign" at other schools: of which the College "finge" seems to be a translation.

JOCKEY UP. To gain a place up to books. Its opposite is to "lose down."

JORAM. A tin beer-can, a quart pot.

Not uncommon in various dialects as a large dish or jug.

JUBILEE. A pleasant time. (obs.)

Not uncommon in this sense in English Literature.

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUNIOR. *Senior* and *junior* are originally the distinguishing titles for members of the school with the same surname. They are thence extended to any possibly comparable objects. Of two neighbouring trees the bigger is the "senior": there is a "senior" and "junior" end to a table, a room, etc.

Tight junior = lowest of all.

[At about the end of the fifteenth century *senior* and *junior* superseded *major* and *minor*, before which the two sets of words were used concurrently.]

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JUNKET. An exclamation of self-congratulation.

Ex.—Junket! I've got a remi.

To "junket over" another is the verb, meaning to exult over. Probably got out of the old word *to junket*, meaning *to feast, to make merry, to make holiday.*

They made him oft times go on foot, whilst they rode about *junckatting* in his coach.
Wadsworth, 1630.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow-servants at night.
Swift.

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*.
South.

Junket originally meant a cream-cheese laid on rushes.

K

KID.* Cheese.

KILL. To hurt badly, to put *hors de combat.*

The old sense of the word was merely *to strike.* *Skeat.*

It is used in our sense in Ireland.

My Lady Rackrent that was is *kilt* and lying for dead . . . all *kilt* and smashed . . . and they say my lady can't live anyway.

Note.—Our author is not here guilty of an anti-climax.

The mere English reader, from a similarity of sound between the words *kilt* and *killed*, might be induced to suppose that their meanings are similar, yet they are not by any means in Ireland synonymous terms. Thus you may hear a man exclaim, "I'm *kilt* and murdered," but he frequently means only

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that he has received a black eye, or a slight contusion. "I'm *kilt* all over" means that he is in a worse state than being simply *kilt*. Thus, "I'm *kilt* with the cold" is nothing to "I'm *kilt* all over with the rheumatism."

From the Glossary.

Kilt.—This word frequently occurs in the preceding pages, where it means not *killed*, but much *hurt*. In Ireland not only cowards, but the brave "die many times before their death." There, killing is no murder.

Castle Rackrent, Miss Edgeworth, 1800.

KNUCKLE DOWN. To kneel down.

To knuckle, knuckle down, or knuckle under, has long been in general use in the figurative sense, to submit, yield. Johnson suggests a fanciful explanation connecting the word with the finger joints. Latham (*Eng. Dict.*) says "probably from bending the knee." The original sense of the verb knuckle seems to be to bend a joint so as to make a knuckle, knob, or protuberance. This sense, though omitted from the dictionaries, is not unknown outside Winchester.

"The left knee will knuckle inwards, the right outwards."

Badminton Library.—Golf, p. 120.

The subs. *knuckle*, according to Skeat (*Etym. Dict.*), is formed with dimin. suffix -el or -il from a primitive "knok" or "knak," a bump, knob, or projection. It is still applied to the knee-joint in the cases of a knuckle of veal, of a ham, or a leg of mutton, and formerly was of more extensive application.

Knokyl of an bonde, *knokil*-bone. *Condilus.*
Knokylle bone of a leg. *Coxa.* *P. P.*

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Thou Nilus wert assigned to staie hir paines and travels past,
To which as soone as Io came with much adoo, at last
With wearie *knockles* on thy brim she kneeled sadlie downe.
Golding: Ovid's Metamorph. 1584, p. 15

Divers herbs . . . have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as have gilly-flowers, pinks, fennel, corn, reeds, and grass.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 589.

Knuckle, Articulus, m. The knuckles or joints of the backbone. See Knots.
Holyoke, Latin Dict., 1677.

The *knuckles* on the back of a book, Bullæ, -arum. f. pl. *Ainsworth's Latin Dict.*, Ed. 1752.

Knuckle, subst. (knot or joynt), Nœud, jointure, quignon de pain.

The *Knuckles* of the fingers, Les nœuds, ou les jointures des doigts, lorsque la main est fermée et qu'il s'agit de se battre.
Boyer, French Dict., Ed. 1759.

The German *Knöchel* is used of the ankle as well as of the finger joints.

L

LAVENDER MEADS. The washerwoman's meads.

Lavender is the M.E. form of laundress.

LICET. adj. Allowed.

Ex.—Is it licet to sport bakers up to books?

LOB. The ball called a "yorker" by modern cricketers. It never meant an underhand ball.

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LOBSTER. vb. To cry.

Probably a variation of "lowster," or "louster," a Hampshire word, meaning to make any unpleasant noise.

Louster, to make a clumsy rattling noise. *Hal.*

LOGIE. Sewage.

Connected with log occurring in log-pond and log-burn.

Log-burn, an open drain. West. *Hal.*

This is now called the Lock-burn, a misreading or corruption of Lorte-burn: according to Mr. Leach. (*History of Winchester College*, p. 111, q.v.)

LONG-FORK. A stick used as a toasting-fork in College.

LONG-PAPER. Foolscap paper.

LUXER. A handsome fellow. (obs.)

M

MAD. Angry.

Still so used in some parts of England, and universally in America.

Skeat says it originally meant "severely injured"; and Johnson gives "enraged, furious," as a meaning.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities. *Acts* xxvi. 11.

The king is *mad* at her entertaining Jermin, and she is *mad* at Jermin's going to marry from her: so they are all *mad*; and thus the kingdom is governed. *Pepys' Diary*, iii. 209.

He was dam'd *mad*.
Marg. Notes Stat., *March* 28, 1780.

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MAKE. i. To appoint Præfect.
ii. To appropriate.

Made-beer was beer bottled in the School, with the addition of rice, raisins, and sugar.

Cf. made wine = home-made wine.

They have a phrase at schools by which to *make*
A pencil, knife, or such thing, means to *take*;
But for the reason I could never trace it,
Except it be—qui *capit*, ille *facit*.
Hampshire Repository, vol. i. (publ. 1799).
Poetry, p. 57.

MAN. Always used instead of *Boy* referring to a member of the School.

MASTER. The title by which bargees and rustics were always addressed. (obs.)

Quite common in Shakespeare, though rather importing respect than the opposite. Master Parson, Master Doctor, etc.

Masters, here are your parts. *Mids. N. D.*, i. 2.

I was also now addressed by the most respectful term, "sir"; whereas the evening before I had been called only "*master*": by this latter appellation, I believe, it is usual to address only farmers and quite common people.
Travels in England in 1782 by C. P. Moritz. Edition 1887, p. 111.

[The translation of this account by a young German pastor was first published in England in 1795.]

MEADS. College cricket ground.

The old word *mead* with *s* added.

Johnson calls it "a word chiefly poetical."

The Itchen valley consists entirely of *water-meads*.

MILK-HOLE. The hole formed by the "roush" below a "pot."

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MONS. subs. and vb. A crowd, to crowd.

Ex.—Square round there, don't mons.

MUG. vb. n. to study.
vb. act. to beautify, to bestow pains upon.

Ex.—I mugged all the morning, I shall thoke this afternoon.

He has mugged his study, and made it quite cud.

To "mug up" the face is, in theatrical slang, to paint the face.

MUGSTER. One who mugs.

But "bat-mugger," an instrument for oiling bats.

Ster is generally the termination of the agent, as in Brockster, Thokester, etc.

Er had various meanings: *Bibler*, *Purler*, are the old forms of Bibling, Purl.

Loather is "one to be loathed." So *Revolter*, *Disguster*, etc.

MUTTONER. A blow on the knuckles from a cricket ball. (obs.)

N

NAIL. vb. To impress for any kind of fagging. To detect.

Nailed = caught, occurs in Pickwick.

Mrs. Ogleton had already *nailed* the cab, a vehicle of all others the best adapted for a snug flirtation. *Ingoldsby Legends*, i. 25.

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NIHIL-AD-REM. adj. Vague, unconscious.

Ex.—He sported nihil-ad-rem duck.

NIPPERKIN. A stone jug in which beer was served out to College men between meals. Obsolete since tea came into use, about 1845.

It was the duty of the bedmakers to carry every evening into each chamber a huge "nipperkin" of beer. *T. A. Trollope, "What I remember."*

NON-LICET. adj. Illegal: unbefitting a Wykehamist.

Ex.—Don't sport non-licet notions.

NOTIONS.

i. The words in the Word Book.

ii. The usages, etc., that ought to be known by Wykehamists.

OFF-BAT. The post in the cricket field elsewhere called "point." (obs.)

OFFICER. A College Præfect holding one of the official posts, viz. as Præfect of Hall, Chapel, School, or Library.

ON. The order to start, when the School went in procession to Hills, Cathedral, etc.

A Master was said to be *on* when he came to inspect Hills. (obs.)

ORDER YOUR NAME. The order given to a boy by a master, which was the preliminary step towards his being "bibled"

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or "scrubbed." In the former case he reported himself to the Bible-clerk, in the latter to the Ostiarius. (obs.)

Præfecti octodecim seniores rite vocantur;
Exemplo monituque Scholæ moderamina servant:
Si tamen obstiterint rabidi, nimiumque protervi,
Nomina sunt chartæ, charta est data deinde Magistro,
Qui quadripartitâ benè corrigit omnia virgâ.
De Coll. Schola.

OSTIARIUS. A College Præfect appointed by the day to keep order in School. (obs.)

Præfectus ille (sive ab officio *Ostiarius* sive Diarius a tempore appellari debeat) id suæ curæ imprimis sciat incumbere, ut quietem in Schola publicam, maxime ante ostium inter exeuntes et intrantes tueatur. *Brit. Mus. MS.* 4379, f. 153.

Decreed by the Body of Præfs in full power Nem. Con. that the interchanging of *Bible Clerk* Weeks shall not make the least alteration in *Ostearius* Days, but that every person who shall give or change away his Week shall not be *Ostearius* in his own right for the space of that Week so given or changed, but shall take every *Ostearius* Day or dispose of them as he pleases (to which is added in another writing) and that Warden's Ob. should be no *Ostearius* Day.

Be it known to posterity, that the Præfects in 83 (?) nem. con. agreed That Founders Com: should be a *Ostearius* Day, Founder's Ob: not.
Marg. Notes Stat.

We know of nothing more which calls for notice, except the revival by Dr. Moberly of the *Ostiarius*—an office which had been discontinued for many years, but was revived by the Head Master on account of the great increase in the number of the School. *Wykehamist, No.* 1, *Oct.* 1866.

P

PARADISE. A small garden, as in "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained."

The former is marked "Paradise" in the old maps.

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PAX. i. subs. An intimate friend.

Possibly the plural of *pack*, which word has an extended use in reference to friendships and combinations, as adj., subs., and vb.

. . . and we 'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, *packs* and sects of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *King Lear*, v. 3.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold.
Tit. Andr., iv. 2.

Ower *pack* and thick thegither. *Burns.*

PAX. ii. interj. Keep quiet! Hands off!

Also, Have pax.

This is almost the pure Latin use of the word, occurring constantly in Platus, Terence, etc.

Pax! abi! *Mil. Glor.* iii. 1.

Babæ! tatæ! papæ! *pax!* *Stichus*, v. *ad fin.*

PEALS. An old custom in Commoners of singing out comments on Præfects at the beginning of Cloister-time.

Also cheers given on the last three Sundays of the Half for articles of dress, etc., connected with going home, such as "Gomer Hats," "Party Rolls," etc. (obs.)

To peal = to assail one with noise. *Johnson.*

The ringing of Chapel bells is also divided into "Peals."

First-peal is the first morning bell.

The other peals are (for festal services): Bells-go-rotten, Bells-go, Bells-go-single,—or Gates, in commoners—and Bells-down.

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The last peal of Seventy-bells is for College Preces.

First Peal. Et quia consuetudo solet esse antiqua quod *prima pulsatio* ad matutinas solet durare per tantum spatium quod Matutinæ Beatæ Mariæ possent dici, antequam finiretur . . . Hæc consuetudo de cetero teneatur. *York Cath. Stat.* 1294.

Videbatur a convicinis dictus Johannes exire ortum dictæ Johannæ circiter *primam pulsationem* matutinarum.

Vis. and Mem. of Southwell, Oct. 1497.
Minster Camden Society 1891.

PERCHER.* A Latin cross laid horizontally against the name of an absentee on any roll.

Possibly from Fr. *perchoir*, a perch.

Perchers. Paris candles anciently used in England; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar.

Dialect Words from Bailey's Dict. E.D.S.

Percher, a candle: so called from being fixed on a small transverse bar. *Cent. Dict.*

PI. Virtuous, sanctimonious.

Abbreviation of pious.

Ex.—He 's very pi now, he mugs all day.
He pi-jawed me for thoking.

PITCH-UP.* i. A circle of friends.

ii. One's relations.

iii. A crowd or knot of people.

vb. neut. To pitch up with = to associate with.

Halliwell quotes *pitch-up*, to stop. I. of Wight.

PLANT. To hit with a football.

Also used as a substantive.

Plant, an aim. *Hal.*

To *plant*, to mark a person out for plunder.
Slang Dict.

To *plant* a cannon is to direct its aim.

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PLEDGE YOU. Excl. Pass me, lend me, give me, give me the reversion of.

This last seems to have been the oldest meaning. There is also *to pledge something to some one*, meaning to give or lend.

Ex.—Pledge you sines.
I 'll pledge it when I 've done with it.

The expression "pledge you" is difficult of analysis: it depends on the meaning of *pledge*.

Skeat says the substantive pledge comes from a Latin *præbium*, connected with præbere, in which case "pledge" simply means "give." But it may be an abbreviation of "I pledge you," derived from the use of that quotation in drinking, which is thought to mean "I go bail for your safety."

Pledge one in drinking in the time of the Danes, when they had the sway of this land, when one would drinke to any, if the other would except of the same, he would say, drinke, I will pledge you, or be your pledge or suretie, that none shall hurt you.
Minsheu: Guide into Tongues, 1617.

Pledge, in drinking non ut Scioli volunt ab alt. Pledge, quia sc. Danorum tempore unus è consortio se Vadem stitit eum qui bibit inter bibendum non esse occidendum, sed à Belg. *Pleghen*, Teut. *Pflegen*, procurare, curare, administrare, q.d. Hujus poculi munus in me recipio.
Skinner: Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ, 1671.

PONTO. A piece of bread kneaded into a ball.

Ponted = bruised, indented. West. *Hal.*

POON.* To prop a piece of furniture with a wedge under the leg, etc.

Older Wykehamists however say that *to poon* meant to be unsteady: hence you wedged the leg that pooned.

Poon, to kick. North. *Hal.*

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POSER. An examiner.

A very old word: also still used at Eton.

Apposer and *opposer* are other old forms of it.

Examine or appose, posyn, posen, examino.
P.P.

May I not axe a libel, Sire Sompnour,
And answere ther by my procuratour
To swiche thing as men would *apposen* me.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale.

An Acte compellying spirituall persons to kepe resydence upon their Benefyces.
(Section 2 restricts the privilege of non-residence, allowed by a previous act to students in the Universities having benefices, to such students as attend lectures,)
"and in their propre persons kepe sophemes problemes disputacions and other exercises of lernyng, and be *apponent* and respondent in the same."
28 *Hen. VIII., Cap.* 13.

I *appose* one, make a tryall of his lernyng, or laye a thyng to his charge. *Palsgrave, d.* 1554.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much: but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon.*

I heard and saw such exercises at the election of scholars at Westminster School to be sent to the University. . . . The examinants, or *posers*, were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ-Church, Oxford; Dr. Pierson, Dr. Allestree, Dean of Westminster, and any that would. *Evelyn's Diary*, 1661, *May* 13*th*.

The word occurs as *apposer*, *opposer*, or *oppositor* in endorsements of recommendations of candidates for College Election.

The following on one made by Elizabeth, May 8, 1574, in favour of Thomas Gregory:

To our trustie and wellbeloved the wardens of the new Colledges in Oxford and nere Winchester and other of them and to the *oppositors* and others having interest in the election of Scollers into the said colledges and to every of them.

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On one in favour of John Langley, June 30, 1605, from Lords Suffolk, Dorset, Salisbury and others:

The 2 Wardens, the *Apposers* and the rest of the Electors in Winchester Colledge.

POT. A lock on the canal.

The deepest *pot* in a' the linn
They fand Erl Richard in.
Erl Richard, Child's Ballads, iii. 7.

Pot. A pit, a hole; especially a deep hole scooped out by the eddies of a river. *Cent. Dict.*

PRÆFECTS. The senior members of the School, to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community.

The number of Præfects was eighteen in College, three to each chamber—Præfecti camerâ tres præponuntur unâ—in Commoners first eight, with four senior inferiors, who were like Præfects in half-power, and later twelve.

The word "Præpostor" was also used concurrently, it would appear, till the last century, when it disappeared, except in the formula demanding a remedy, in which it survives. What the relations of the two words were to each other it is not easy to determine. C. Johnson, and the Tabula Legum use *Præfect.* The formula of admission to the order is:—

Præficio te sociis concameralibus.
Præficio te Aulæ, etc.
Esto plenâ potestate Præfectus.

Præpostor occurs in the College Register, and is still used in asking for Remedies. Both seem, therefore, to be official words.

In Horman's Vulgaria (1519) occurs, "I am *Prepositore* of my boke."

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At Eton *Præpostor* survives, though they are stated (in *Wykehamica*) to have begun with officers bearing our titles. They have also retained *major*, *minor*, *minimus*, which we have discarded for *senior*, *secundus*, *junior*.

The "Præfect of Tub"—"qui nomen ducit ab ollâ"—who presided over meals, and whose perquisites are said to have been most lucrative—amounting to the value of £80 per annum—and the "Præfect of Cloisters," are obsolete offices.

On Sunday the 18th of Feby. a Grand Dispute arose between the *Præposters* (corrected to *Præpositors*, and note added "can't spell") and Oll Præ, who was determined, resolved, and intended to sell no more Dispers, but when this was wrote the Debates were exceeding great on both sides.

Marg. Notes. Stat., Feb. 20, 1776.

PROSE. A lecture.

PRUFF. Tough, insensible to pain.

It may be the word proof—

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields.

Coriolanus, i. 4.

more probably than *bruff*, hearty, healthy, rough in manners. *Hal.*

PUKE. To vomit.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms.

As you like it, ii. 7.

PULPITEERS. An arrangement during Cloister-time of Sixth Book and Senior Part V going up to books together. (obs.)

Derived from a "pulpit" which used to be in Seventh Chamber.

Erigitur rostrum quo declamare solemus.

De Coll. Schola.

Middle and Junior Part taken together were called *Cloisters*.

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PURL. subs. A dive into the water.
vb. To dive.

In all the old word books *Purler* is the form of the substantive.

A *purler* is in common slang "a fall from a horse."

To purl in the English poets seems to mean to *eddy*, or to *murmur*.

Purl, to upset. Better, *pirl*; from M.E. *pirle*, a whirligig. *Skeat.*

Q

QUILL. To curry favour.

"To be quilled," *i.e.* pleased, is of quite modern growth.

Quill, to tap liquor. Devon. *Hal.*

Quiller, a parasite, a person who sucks neatly through a quill. *Slang Dict.*

QUILLSTER. One who quills.

QUIRISTER *or* QUERISTER. A chorister.

The following, it will be noticed, is older than College :—

Registrum Elymosinarii Sancti Pauli Londiniensis, A.D. 1347.
Brit. Mus. M.S. Harl. 1080. f. 68.

A nostre seigneur le Roy et a son conseil monstrount le Dean et chapitre de l'eglise de Saint Pool de Londres, que par la, ou y tiegnent en la cité de Loundres et en la suburbe certeyns tenementz et rentes en pure et en perpetuele aumoigne pour la sustenaunce de petits Chanoines, Chapeleyns, vikers, *querestes* et altres ministres de l'eglise.

Edward par la grace de Dieu Roy Dengleterre et de Fraunce et Seigneur Dirlande a notre cher clerc Maistre Johan de Offord, Dean de Nichole, notre chancelier, Salutz—

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Nous vous envoions close dienz cestez une peticion quelle nous feust baillee de par nos chers en Dieu Dean et chapitre de leglise de Sent Paul de Londres, par quelle ils nous ont requis que nous les voillons faire estre discharger de la demande quele les coillours des leynes a nous grauntes en notre citee de Loundres fontz as ditz Dean et chapitre pour contribution faire . . . . par reson de certeinz tenements et rentz qu'ils tienent en notre dit citee et en le suburbe di cesse on pure et perpetuele asmoigne pour la sustinaunce des petitz chanoines, chapelleynes, vicairs *queristres* et autres ministres de la dite eglise et pour fayre divine service.

Seal a Caleys le xxj jour August lan de nostre regne Dengleterre vintisme premer et de Fraunce oytisme.

The chancellor accordingly issues an order in Latin to the Collectors of Wool not to tax the Dean and Chapter in respect of their lands held

in subventionem et sustentationem parvorum Canonicorum Capellanorum Vicariorum *Choristarum* et aliorum ministrorum in eadem ecclesia deservientium.

To the Maister of Saint Giles in the Feld beside the cite of London. (Then a leper's hospital.) By the Queene.

Trustye. And for asmoche as we are informed that oon Robert Uphorne of the age of 17 yere, late *querister* unto the most Rev. Father in God our beal uncle the Cardinal, whom God assoil, atte his College at Winchester, is now become leper . . . etc.

Letters of Margaret of Anjou A.D. 1447. *Letter* 64.

(The writer was Beckington the Queen's Secretary, himself a Wykehamist.)

Also wee will and command that there be the full number of xii *quiresters*, according to the anceient custome of the churches of York, hable to ministre in their vocation . . . and that none be admytted to be *quiresters* but such as shortlie after may be maid hable to serve in the quere.

Abp. Holgate's Injunctions to Dean and Chapter of York A.D. 1552.

Thy *quirister* cannot come near
The voice of this our chanticleer.

Heywood (1497-1580).

The coy *quiristers* that lodge within.

Thompson.

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R

RABBITER. A blow on the back of the neck with the side of the hand.

RACK. A dispar consisting of a bone from neck or loin of mutton.

Rack, the neck of mutton or pork. *Hal.*

Rack, a neck of mutton cut for the table. *Johnson.*

A.S. hraca, a neck.

RAMROD. A ball bowled along the ground at cricket.

Said to be a corruption of Raymonder, derived from a bowler named Raymond.

REMEDY. A holiday in the half, with Books-chambers or Toy-time.

Originally there was always one, and generally two Remedies in the week.

Later every Tuesday in Easter-time and Cloister-time was a Remedy, the Thursday's Remedy being often granted.

Now Thursdays in Cloister-time only are Remedies proper in middle-school hours: there are on these days Morning-lines, and the afternoon is a half-holiday.

Ascension-Day and the Queen's Accession are *holidays*: all red-letter Saints' days are *Leave-out-days*.

Remedium seems to have been the original word for holiday: translated *Remedy*.

Nota generaliter. Ministri Ecclesiæ non vacant scolæ grammaticali. Magister grammaticalis non attendit debitis horis doctrinæ suorum scolarium in scola; et quam pluries indiscrete dat *remedium* suis scolaribus diebus ferialibus, quod quasi ad tempus nichil addiscuht, expendendo bona suorum parentum frustra et inaniter; et non locuntur latinum in scola sed anglicum.

Chapter Register of Southwell Minster, 1484.

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I will also that they shall have no *Remedyes*. Yf the Maister granteth any *Remedyes*, he shall forfeit 40*s*. totiens quotiens, excepte the Kyng, or an Archbishopp, or a Bishop present in his own person in the Scole desire it.—*Dean Colet's Statutes of Saint Paul's School*, 1512.

Also the said Thomas Magnus ordeyneth and declareth by this Presents that the said maisters shall not be myche inclyned nor gyven to graunt *Remedy* for Recreacyon or Dispoorte to their scolers, unless it be ones in a wooke upon the Thuysday or Thursday or that further *Remedy* be requyred by any honorable or worshipfull Person or Personage, or other of good Honeste, in whiche case the graunting of the said *Remedy* the said Thomas Magnus remyttyth unto the wysedome and Discrecyon of the said maisters.—*A deed of Thomas Magnus (Archdeacon of E. Riding, an Ambassador of Henry VIIIth, etc.) endowing Grammar School at Newark, 21st February* 1530.

There was belonging to the Common House a garding and a bowlinge allie on the back-side of the said house towardes the water for the Novices sume tymes to recreate themselves when they had *remedy* of there master, he standing by to see ther good order.—*Rites of Durham Cathedral Monastic Church (Benedictine)* 1593. *Surtees Society's Publications.*

The tradition of Remedies being granted by *great persons* survives in the custom of the Judges on circuit demanding a Half-Remedy.

REMI. Remission.

So Tui = tuition.

ROCK. A medium-sized stone.

Still so used in America, and therefore probably an old English use.

"I war gwine ter shy er *rock* at thur dadburned ole heifer, I war."

. . . . . .

"Thar 't is." She pointed just beside the door-step, where a ragged stone of the size of her fist lay, apparently just dropped.

Dolly, by Maria Louisa Pool. London, 1891. (*North Carolina Dialect.*)

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The sight of the stuff in the window made me want to put a *rock* through the glass, and snatch something."

The Courage of Pauline, by Morley Roberts. London, 1896. (*Scene of Novel laid in California.*)

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving *rocks* at him to any great extent.

Bret Harte. The Society upon the Stanislaus.

ROKE. To stir the fire, liquids, etc.

Roke, to shake, to roll, to stir liquids. *Hal.*

Were they wighte, were they woke
Alle that he tille stroke
He made their bodies to *roke*. *Percival*, 1375.

Roke. To scratch glass, etc., with a point.
Cumberland E.D.S.

Reek, *reake*, *roke*, *roake*, seem to be variations of *rake*. To "rake a fire" is to bank it up.

Yet in oure asshen olde is fyr y-reke.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale.

So the Mœso-Gothic version of Rom. xii. 20, is practically, "Thou shalt rake (or gather together) coals of fire on his head," where *rikan* is used to translate σωρεύειν. *Skeat.*

Roaked up=*heaped up*. N. Linc. *Hal.*

ROKER. A stick, or anything to roke with.

Also a *poker*, and a *ruler*.

Flat-roker=*flat-ruler*.

ROLL. Any paper containing a name or list of names.

ROTTEN. adv. Occurring in the peal "Bells go rotten": which is *interrupted* tolling.

ROUSH. A rush of water, or of people.

Wykehamical pronunciation of *Rush*. Cf. *Housle*=hustle.

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S

SANDS.* The pavement in Chamber Court on the North side of Chapel.

SCADGER. A rascal. (obs.)

SCALDINGS. interj. Get out of the way!

It is also used at sea, and in both cases arose from the carrying of hot water, etc.

> Immediately the boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying *Scaldings* all the way.
> *Smollett, Roderick Random*, xxv.

SCHEME. An alarum worked by a candle.

The candle, on reaching a measured point, ignites paper, which by burning a string releases a weight: this falls on the head of the boy to be waked.

The Author of *Wykehamica* says of the Scheme:—

> Outsiders may wonder that the junior should have slept in this manner, under the sword of Damocles; but they, who do so, do not know College juniors.

SCHITT. A goal at football. (obs.)

This was the word in general use till 1860, when it was superseded by "goal."

In early Winchester football there seem to have been three methods of scoring: a *goal*, a *gowner*, a *schitt*, worth respectively 3, 2, and 1. The last behind stood between two gowns or coats, if in Commoners, which made a goal. The ball passing over his head or between his legs scored 3, over the gowns 2, over the rest of "worms" 1. When the whole of "worms' was made to count equally, every goal was a schitt.

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SCOB *or* SCOBB. An oak box with a double lid, set at the angles of the squares of wooden benches in School. It is used as desk and book-case.

In a bill to J. Hutton, *at his entraunce into the College*, 1620, occurs the item:

For a *scobb* to hold his books. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Probably the word has been transferred from the bench itself, and comes from Fr. *Escabeau*. Lat. *Scabellum*.

Closely analogous to scob, *scabeau*, *scabellum*, is flog, *flagellate*, *flagellum*: and the tendency to the *o* sound is common: as in wrap, *wrop*: strap, *strop*: chap, *chop*: etc.

In this case the word is not connected with *squab*, or *squob*.

And can it be connected with cobb?

For a new key and mending the lock for the *Cobb* where the song-books are kept.
From the accounts of the Clerk of the Works of Salisbury Cathedral, 1612.

SCONCE. To get in the way.

Especially used of hindering a fair kick at football, a catch at cricket, etc.

Ex.—If you had not sconced I should have got a flyer.

O. Fr. Esconser, to cover. Du. Schanz, a fortress, sconce.

Sconce, a screen. Cumb. *Hal.*

Look to thy mouth; diseases enter there.
Thou hast two *sconces*, if thy stumack call:
Carve or discourse.
Church Porch, *George Herbert*, 1593-1633.

Applied to a boy:

A dam'd little *sconce*.
Marg. Notes Stat., 1780.

The word is also used partially in the sense common to the Universities.

Ex.—He was sconced leave out.

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SCRUBBING. A flogging of four strokes performed at "scrubbing-forms." (obs.)

The name was ordered to the Ostiarius for this punishment.

To *scrub* meant originally to rub with a branch of shrub, A.S. *scrob*. *Skeat.*

Lowl. Sc. *Scrubber*. A handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils. *Jamieson.*

According to T. A. Trollope, the word in use in his day was *scourging*: this, however, he describes as of three strokes: he does not mention "bibling." He was in College 1820-28.

The words "flog" or "flogging," it is to be observed, were never heard among us, in the mouth either of the masters or of the boys. We were *Scourged*. *What I remember.*

SCRUTINY. An examination of the seven seniors and seven juniors in College, on the subject of their personal comfort, etc., in College. (obs.)

There were two Scrutinies in the year: one conducted by the Warden of New College and Posers in Election week, the other by the Warden and Fellows of Winchester in Sealing week.

SEMPER. Generally used instead of its English equivalent.

It is also used adjectivally.

Ex.—I have got semper leave out to his pitch-up.

So, semper testis, semper socius, etc.

SENIOR. v. Junior.

SHIRKSTER. One who shirks.

SHIRK IN. To walk into water in bathing.

SHIRK OUT. To go out contrary to rules.

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SHUFFLE. To act a part fraudulently.

To shuffle asleep, continent, etc.

Merely a doublet of scuffle. It seems to have taken up something of the meaning of shiftiness.
Skeat.

. . . but 't is not so above;
There is no *shuffling*, there the action lies
In his true nature . . .
Hamlet, iii. 3.

I am fain to *shuffle*, to hedge and to lurch . . .
Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

SHUFFLER. One who shuffles.

SICK-HOUSE. The College Sanatorium.

SICK-HOUSE-MEADS. The meadow in which Sick-House stands.

SINES.* Bread.

Also A Sines = a small loaf.

SLOW. Ignorant of Wykehamical language or customs.

SMUGGLER. A small lead pencil pointed at both ends.

SNACK. A bat-fives ball.

Now applied to a racquet-ball.

Snack. A fungus which grows on trees, used as tinder when dried.

Snack-balls. Balls made of *snack*, which are very elastic and bound well.
Gloss. of Dialect and Archaic Words used in Co. of Gloucester (Hundred of Berkeley).

SNICKS. Snacks.

To go snicks = to go snacks.

SOCIUS. A companion.

Also used as a verb.

Ex.—He sociussed me up hills.

Derived from the School precept:

Sociati omnes incedunto.
Neve sine socio coram magistris incedito.

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SOCK. i. To hit hard at cricket. (obs.)
ii. To win; to defeat.

Give him *sock*=thrash him well. *Slang Dict.*

"To gie sock" is to beat, thrash, punish.

The metaphor is ironical, to gie sock being merely a var. pron. of to give suck. *E.D.S.*

SODGER* or SOJER. A percher to a Præfect's name. (obs.)

The books went up, and in due time were returned to us after examination, with the more startling faults indicated by a good big cross in the margin, which crosses, for some reason, were known as *Sodgers*.
The Music of a Merry Heart, p. 55.
E. G. Hunt, Commoners, 1839.

SOLO. A walk without a socius.

SORRY. Excl. "I beg your pardon."
Not now confined to Winchester.

SPEC. A good thing.
On spec=in consequence.

Ex.—What a spec! My pitch-up have turned up, and I have got leave-out on spec.

SPEEDYMAN. The messenger who brought the news of a vacancy at New College. (obs.)

According to T. A. Trollope (*What I remember*), "Speedyman" in his day, always travelled on foot, the news he brought having, of course, come previously by letter; but in *Wykehamica* he came in a gig.

Compare the expression "sped to New College" of those elected to scholarships there.

SPEG.* Adj. Smart. (obs.)

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SPITE. To hate, dislike.

The word in Wykehamical usage generally connoted the frame of mind rather than the acts in which it finds expression. But the phrase "to spite Gabell" describes the act popularly known as "cutting off your nose to spite your face."

SPLICE.* To throw a missile.

SPORT. To exhibit, to indulge in, to provide.

Common to the Universities and Inns of Court in the expression, "Sporting the oak."

"Sporting action," is indulging in any affected or extravagant movement of the body, or in any way betraying or acting an emotion.

By and by Captain Brown *sported* a bit of literature. *Cranford, Mrs. Gaskell.*

A man . . . must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give. *J. H. Newman.*

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth.
Dryden, Tr. of Persius, Sat. vi. 9.

The use in this last passage seems accurately transitional. *Cf.* to play.

In the *Marg. Notes Stat.* occurs the following curious expression:

This is to give notice that R. Maundsell could not "support" leave-out to Mr. Lear on March 28, 1780, and he was dam'd mad.

SPREE. i. As applied to juniors, uppish; inclined to assume airs, or usurp privileges not belonging to juniors.

ii. As applied to acts, permissible only to prefects or those of senior standing.

Spree, spruce, gay. Devon. *Hal.*

Spry, lively. *Gloucestershire E.D.S.*

Sprey, spruce, ingenious.
Exmoor Scolding, Postscript, E.D.S. reprint.

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Spry, sprack, spruce, and clever. [spruy] (very common). This word implies more litheness and activity of body than of mind. *Clever* is quite inappropriate to *spry* as a Devon word, except in the sense that a horse is clever, *i.e.* a good fencer; but in Norfolk *clever* would mean *spry*. See Ray (Ed. Skeat), E.D.S.

Gloss. to Exmoor Scolding, E.D.S.

For *Spry*=spree, *cf.* *Wyke*=Week; a village adjoining Winchester. And the Scotch *slee* for "sly," etc.

SPREE-MAN. A Commoner Inferior, who, in consideration of his social status or long standing in the School, was invested by Prefects with privileges similar to those enjoyed by Candle-keepers in College.

SQUARE ROUND. To make room.

Square=to stand aside. Yorksh. *Hal.*

SQUISH. Weak tea. (obs.)

STRAW (CLEAN). Clean sheets.

Historically interesting as a reminiscence of the early College bedding, which consisted not of loose straw but of straw mattresses, with sheets and blankets.

STUCKLING. A pudding at Election dinner, made of meat, apple, and caraway.

An apple pasty, half circular, not made in a dish. Sussex. *Hal.*

Said to come from Stuckle=a sheaf, having been a harvest pudding.

The eating of caraway seeds with apples is an old custom, and appears to have been formerly recommended by physicians.

Nay, you shall see mine Orchard, where in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of carraways, and so forth.

Hen. IV. Pt. ii. Act v. Sc. 3.

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For the same purpose careway seeds are used to be made in comfits, and to be eaten with apples, and surely very good for that purpose. . . .

Howbeit we are wont to eate carrawaies or biskets, or some other kind of comfits or seedes, together with apples. . . .

Cogan's Haven of Health, 1599.

SUCTION. Sweetmeats.

SUM. The answer given by a boy when his name is called.

For "Adsum."

Quilibet ad proprium nomen respondeat "Adsum."
De Coll. Schola.

. . . he lifted up his head a little and quickly said "adsum," and fell back. It was the word we used at School when names were called.
Col. Newcome's death at the end of the Newcomes. Thackeray.

SUS. The remains of the Prælects' tea, passed on to their valets in College. (obs.)

Sos, howndysmete. *P.P.*

Suss or soss = a mixed mess of food.
Forby. E. Angl.

Suss or hog-wash. East. *Hal.*

SWEAT. To force to any labour.

Ex.—He was sweated to watch out.

This is the sense in which the word is used in the labour market.

Also neut. to labour.

"I am sweating," etc. = I am engaged for forced labour.

SWEATER. A servant.

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SWILL. vb. neut. To wash at a conduit by throwing water over the body.

Used exclusively in this sense at Winchester: never with the meaning of *drinking* or *washing out*.

I *swyll*, I rynce or clense any maner vessell.
Palsgrave.

Swilled with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Henry V., iii. 1.

Swill. To dash buckets of water on the floor or pavement for cleansing purposes.
Holderness E.D.S.

Swill. To cleanse by flooding.
Upton on Severn E.D.S.

SWINK. To sweat, to work hard.

The former is the primary Wykehamical meaning: *swink* and *sweat* have therefore changed places. The two words occur constantly together in English literature.

If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynche*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 98.

But now I *swinke and sweate* in vaine,
My labour has no end,
And moping in my study still,
My youthful yeares I spend.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

Honour, estate, and all this worlde's good,
For which men *swincke and sweat* incessantly.
Fairy Queen.

Also used as a substantive, meaning: *excessive labour*.

Johnson calls the word *obsolete:* it does not occur in Shakespeare.

T

TAG. A kick off-side at football.

Tag = to follow closely after. East. *Hal.*

The word is connected with *tack*, *take*, and the words *attach*, *detach*.

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Perhaps it is a *tag-kick*, or supplementary kick, like a *tag-end*, or end tacked on.

Tag. A game in which one player follows or *tags* after the others.

After they were cloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, v.

A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (*tags*) one of them.
Cent. Dict.

TARDE. Late.

Used with elliptical construction, e.g. *I was tarde task.*

De *tarde* venientibus ad chorum.
York Cath. Stat., A.D. 1294.

Nec Rectores chori veniunt temporibus præscriptis sed *tarde* ad divina in choro celebrant.
Visit and Memorials of Southwell Minster, A.D. 1475.

Dominus Nicholaus Knolles *tarde* venit multitotiens ad matutinas. *Ibid., A.D.* 1478.

As English word "tardy" quite common in Shakespeare, and others: and probably not obsolete in ordinary English.

O my lord, you are *tardy*. *Hen. VIII.*, i. 4.

TASK. Any piece of composition, other than an Essay or Vulgus.

TEGE. Tégé, short for Protégé.

The first syllable is English in pronunciation, the second French.

Probably a word of modern introduction.

Also used as a verb.

TEMPLE. A niche cut in the stones of Meads wall.

Probably from *temple-mould*: or from the aspirations of the carvers to ecclesiastical architecture.

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THICK. Subs. and adj. Stupid.

Ex.—He is not a thick, but he won't mug.

His wit is as *thick* as Tewksbury mustard.
2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

. . . the people muddied,
Thick, and unwholesome in their thoughts . . .
Hamlet, iv. 5.

Thick = stupid, obstinate. South. *Hal.*

THOKE. i. subs. A rest, a lying in bed, an idling.
ii. vb. To lie late in bed, to be idle.

A very old word as an adjective, meaning *slothful, sluggish*, according to Black. Also applied to *land lying idle.*

It occurs in the P.P.

Thoke, as onsadde (not firm) fysch: humerosus, insolidus.

And in the Winchester MS. only:

Cowerde, herteles, long *thoke*: vecors, etc.

Thokes in Edw. IVth's statutes is used of "fish with broken bellies."

Thokish is quoted by Sir Thos. Brown (1605-82), (Tract viii) as one of the A.S. words common to E. Anglian and Danish.

Thokish, slothful, sluggish. *E. Thoky.* Linc. *Hal.*

THOKE ON. vb. To look forward to.

Ex.—I'm thoking on next week: what a thoke it will be, with a Leave-out-day, a Hatch-thoke, and a half-remedy.

THOKER. A piece of bread soaked in water and toasted or baked in the ashes.

THOKESTER. An idler.

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TIGHT. adj. Fast.

A tight bowler, etc.

As superlative adverb now only used in "tight junior."

Tight snob, *tight rot*, and other such uses are obsolete.

Tite (also spelled tight and confused with tight: M.E. tite, tyte, tit, tyt; Icel. titt), quickly, soon, fast: as, "Run as *tite* as you can."
(*Obs. or prov. Engl. and U.S.*) *Cent. Dict.*

Then the troiens full *tyt* takyn there hertes . . .
Dest. of Troy, l. 6518.

As *tit* as thei come him to the sothe for to telle.
Will. of Palerne, l. 852.

And who fyndis hym greued late hym telle *tyte*.
York Plays, p. 304.

TOAD. A piece of hot toast put into their beer by College men. (obs.)

TOLLY. A candle.

Corr. of "tallow." So from their colour the old postchaises used to be called "Yollies": umbrella is "brolly," etc.

TOTHER-SCHOOL.

i. subs. One's former school.
ii. adj. Savouring of what is done away from Winchester, and therefore "non-licet."

Tother.—It is sometimes joined with the neuter of the article, as *that other*, which in the 14th century was represented by *the tother* (=that other): the first was sometimes expressed by *the tone* (=that one). *Morris' Hist. Outlines of English Accidence.*

Tothere or the tothere (tothir or the other, K. P. toyere or toder S.) Alter, reliquus, alius
P. P.

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Of whiche two, Arcita highte that on
And he that other highte Palamon.
Chaucer, Knightes Tale.

The *tother* halfe of the haunche. *Morte Arthure.*

In Scotch law papers *the tan* and *the tother* may be remarked down to very modern times; the confusion between letters is like that seen in *the nonce*. The masculine and neuter of the article were no longer to be distinguished; at least in Danish shires.
K. Oliphant, Old and Middle English.

TOYS. subs. sing. A small book-case and desk combined.

The expression "Toy-time" suggests that the *s* has been added.

Teye, of a cofyr or forcer; theca, thecarium.
P.P.

Old Fr. *toie*, *teie* (Mod. Fr. *taie*), quite regularly from Latin *thēca*.

TOYS *or* TOY-TIME. All hours of preparation in Commoners: and the Evening hours in College.

TRENCHER. A square wooden platter, in use in College.

The Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitch-fork, neither did the sweet-toothed Englishman shift a dozen of *trenchers* at one meal.
Dekker, 1570-1641.

A fellow that can licke his lordes or his ladies *trencher* in one smooth tale or merrie lye, and picke their purses in another. *Withal's Dictionarie*, 1608.

No more
I 'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish.
Tempest, ii. 2.

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

We had no napkins nor change of *trenchers*.
Pepys' Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

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TRIBUNES. Large pews in ante-chapel reserved for ladies. (obs.)

The French *Tribune* has the same meaning.

TUG.* Common, ordinary, stale.

TUGS. Stale news.

TUND. To castigate with a ground-ash on the shoulders.

Lat. *Tundere.*

TURF. The part of the cricket grounds prepared for the pitch of wickets, in distinction to "long-grass," which is the remainder.

TWIST. Formerly "Twoster." A stick spirally marked by the growth of a creeper.

M.E. *Twist*=a twig, a fork of a branch.

U

VALET. A junior attached as body servant to a Præfect.

The word must come straight from the statutes, where a *Vadlettus* is appointed for the Warden.

Its use in common English is probably a modern introduction from the French.

The word comes from Vassal, Vassalet, Varlet, Valet.

VARYING. A vulgus done up to books. (obs.)

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VESSEL. A half quarter of Long-paper.

Vessel = the eighth of a sheet of paper. *Hal.*

Vessel or *Fassel* = theme paper at Bury School.

VULGUS. A Latin epigram of 4 or 6 lines, done three times a week up to 1868.

The spelling represents a corruption due to false etymology. It should be *vulgars* from *vulgaria* or books of common words and phrases. The most noted specimens are the Vulgaria of John Stanbridge, College, 1475, Headmaster of Magdalen College School, 1437, and of Banbury School, 1501. First printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1508: and the Vulgaria of William Horman, College, 1468, Headmaster of Eton, 1485, of Winchester, 1495-1502. First published by Richard Pynson in 1519.

Egregia Hermanni quis non *vulgaria* novit?
Christopher Johnson.

The Fourth Forme. They hath a verbe providyd ageyne vii of the clok when the Schulmaster comyth in, and hase the verbe examyned among them with *vulgares* upon the same.

The Third Forme hath through the Weke over nyght a verbe set up to be examyned in the mornyng, and make the *vulgares* upon it. The Secunde Forme lykewise through the weke hath a verbe sett up over nyght, and makith *vulgaris* on it.

Order of Winchester School, 1529. *Town Records of Saffron Walden.*

The Syxte Forme and the Seventhe Forme, Saturday, repetyng of Latynes and *vulgares* lernyd all the weke. *Order of Eton School, Ibid.*

By Roger Stanney and Thomas Williams gents Bailiffs of the town of O. in the co. of S., John Price, clerk, vicar there and by the gents subscribed Bailiffs Peers or Aldermen of ye said town.

10. Item he shall train them up in such exercises in makyng *vulgars*, translating of English into Latin, in amplification of sentences, versifying, etc.

Statutes of Oswestry School, 28 *April*, 19 *Eliz.*

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Now be it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the *vulgus*, (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykeham at Winchester, and imported to Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood,) that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form.

Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

W

WASHING-DRAWER. A box to hold articles of toilet in College.

WASHING-STOOL. A Præfect's table in College.

WATCH OUT. To field at cricket.

In Scotland 'watch out!' means look out! pay attention!

WORK. act. and neut. To hurt.

The ideas of *work* and *pain* are closely connected. *Labour* and *travail* (in connection with childbirth): conversely *pain*, in "taking pains," and *painful*=industrious, illustrate the interchange of the two ideas.

Compare the Greek πόνος, and μόχθος, μόγος: the French *peine*, *pénible*, etc.

The use of "remedy" for a holiday seems to imply that work is a *painful disease*.

According to N.E.D. it seems doubtful whether the root WERG which gives *Work*, and WERG which gives *Irk*, are one or different.

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In the dialects there seems to be frequently a difference noticeable between the two words.

From Werg comes A.S. *weorcsam*, painful, irksome. *Cf.* Dan. Værke, to pain (perhaps distinct from Virke, to work), and in N. of England *tooth wark*=toothache, rather than *tooth work*, etc.
Skeat.

Heartwark, heeadwark, teethwark, etc.

Full o' warkes an crakes=full of aches and twinges.
Whitby.

Work, of a throbbing, aching pain.

Oh, how my head *works*.

Its little inside seemed all of a *work*.

Belly-work=the colic. *Linc.*

Bally-warch=belly-ache. *Cheshire.*

Tooth-warch, etc. *S. Cheshire.*

Tooth-wark, *Yedwark*, *Shackle-wark* (wrist-ache), etc.

No word for tooth-warke her myght he say
But wrate to the pepul for hym to pray.
Life of S. Austin painted on back of stalls of Chester Cathedral, XVth cent.

My bonys are so stark
No wonder if they *wark*,
For I am fulle old.
Processus Noe. Townley Mysteries.

Head-waak, etc. Waak also=work.
Holderness.

Heed-wark, etc. *Cumberland.*

Warche=to *ache*, worche=to *work*.
Lancashire.

But I may not stonde, myn hede *werches* soo.
Sir T. Malory, La Morte d'Arthur, 1469.

I gran and I thrutcht, till my arms *wartchd* agen.
Collier's Works, 1750.

I shaked his hond till my arm *wartckt*, then he shaked mine till his arm *wartckt*.
R. Brierley, Ab. in London.

Dick o' Belltinker's is for havin' one of his front teeth poo'd out, if it doesn't give o'er *wartchin*.
Lanc.

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All the instances above are from the E.D.S.

In the "Alliterative Romance of Alexander," Ashmole MS., 14th century, *Werke* occurs as subs. and vb., meaning "pain."

So sare *werkis* hire the wame. *l.* 531.
Of *werke* well ne I wede (am mad). *l.* 539.

WORD-BOOK. The dictionary of "Notions."

WORMS. A line cut in the turf as a goal-line at football.

WRITER. A College junior who acts as Secretary to a College officer.

Y

YOLLY. A post-chaise. (obs.)

So named from its colour being generally yellow.

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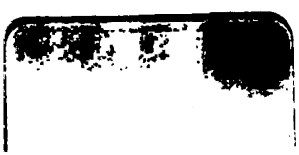

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